The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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THE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING TWO ELECTORS AT-LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS.

BY ORDER OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Late General News.

There is an old man living in Orangeburg county, South Carolina, named William Smoak, 97 years old, who is the progenitor of 10 living children, the eldest of whom is 75 and the youngest 50, 104 living grand children, 391 living great grand children, and 70 living great great grand children, making in all 575 living descendants, besides 116 who are dead. The old man was of German descent, was born in Orangeburg where he has always lived, and is hale and hearty.

The President has confirmed the finding of the Reno court martial.

Dennis Kearney has been sentenced by the Police Court of San Francisco to six months imprisonment and a fine of 1,000, for using obscene and threatening language in a speech at the sand lots.

William D. Hilton, a prominent citizen of Providence, R. I., formerly Supt. of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, has confessed to forgeries to the amount of $80,000.

It is said that the Secretory of State has asked the resignation of Mr. Geo. F. Seward, our Minister to China.

Ex-Senator Christiancy, now Minister to Peru has asked leave to come home for the purpose of getting a divorce from his young wife.

In a prominent place in the ladies gallery of the Senate, sits a woman named Jessie Raymond, who has sued Senator Hill of Georgia for seduction. In her arms is a bright boy, whom she has named Thomas Hill. In another part of the gallery is Miss Lucy Horton, who alleges that the son of Senator Morgan of Alabama betrayed her, and who shot a pistol ball in his shoulder. He sits below on a sofa, and is his father's clerk.

The Democratic majority of the House have backed down and are going to pass the appropriation bills without riders, it is said.

The committee of investigation in Maine makes a full finding against Garcelon & Co., of the most barefaced and shameless fraud.

The amount of oleomargarine, made out of dirty tallow now shipped abroad, amounts to 6,000,000 pounds a month. The editor of the *Journal of Commerce* appears to take it for granted that the oleomargarine is an adulteration,' calls it an imposition upon foreigners; wants to guard foreigners against frauds; calls it a question of humanity, of injured American reputation for every pound of oleomagarine exported, and all that sort of thing.

Lesseps is jollifying in San Francisco; and talking sanguinely about the Panama Canal.

The Indiana Democrats in their legislature number 85. Of these 55 are for Hendricks and the rest scattering.

Ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, has purchased the Leavenworth *Press*, and it will be a Democratic organ. He was one of the Senators who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in defiance of Republican party discipline.

A mammoth banquet has been given at Cincinnati to southerners, principally from Georgia. More than 1,500 sat at the table. This feast was a civility tendered by the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which now has one continuous line from that city to Chattanooga.

Senator Ransom introduced a bill to refund to the North Carolina railroad company certain moneys unlawfully collected from it by the United States.

SPLENDID SPEECH OF GENERAL GARFIELD.

In the course of the debate upon the Special Deficiency Bill in the House, after McMahon, Dem., of Ohio, had made a violent speech declaring that the Democratic party would not appropriate money to pay special deputies, notwithstanding the late decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the election laws were constitutional, thus making them the supreme law of the land, Mr. Garfield nobly said:

"Mr. Chairman, when I took my seat as a Member of this House, I took it with all the responsibilities which the place brought upon me, and among others was my duty to keep the obligations of the law. Where the law speaks in mandatory terms to everybody else and then to me, I should deem it cowardly and dishonorable if I should skulk behind my legislative privileges for the purpose of disobeying and breaking the supreme law of the land. [Applause.]

He proceeded to say that if the Democrats were determined to defy the supreme law of the land it was time that the American people should know it. Our laws were more sacred than the twelve tables of Rome, and rose in monumental grandeur alike above the people and the President, above the courts, above Congress, commanding everywhere reverence and obedience to its supreme authority.

The election laws stand in their constitutional authority, and the Democratic party attempts to nullify them by neglect to make the legal appropriations. He then proceeded in the following magnificent and indignant denunciation of the purpose of the majority of the House.

"Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentlemen on the other side whether they wish to maintain this attitude in regard to the legislation of the country? Are they willing to start on a hunt through the statutes and determine for themselves what they will obey and what they will disobey? That is the meaning of my colleague's speech. If it means anything it means that. He is not an old Branchburgh elector, bnt an elector in this novel and modern sense, that he will elect what laws he will obey and what he will disobey, and in so far as his power can go, he will infect with his spirit of disobedience all the good people of this country who trust him.

"I ask, gentlemen, whether this is a time when it is safe to disregard and weaken of law. In all quarters the civil society of this country is becoming honeycombed through and through by disintegrating forces—in some states by the violation of debts; in others by open resistance and defiance; in still others by the reckless overturning of constitutions and letting 'the red fool-fury of the Seine' run riot among our people and build its blazing altars to the strange gods of ruin and misrule. All these things are shaking the good order of society and threatening the foundations of our government and our peace In a time like this, more than ever before, this country needs a body of law-givers clothed and in their right minds, who have laid their hands upon the altar of the law as its defenders, not its destroyers, and yet now in the name of party, for some supposed party advantage, my colleague from Ohio announces, and no one on his side has said him nay, that they not only have not in the past obeyed but in the future they will not obey this law of the land which the Supreme Court has just crowned with the authority of its sanction. If my colleague choose to meet that issue, if he chooses to go to the country with that plea, I shall regret it deeply for my country's sake; but if I looked only to my party's interest it would give me joy to engage in such a struggle.

"The contest of last autumn made the people understand the tendencies of gentlemen on the other side. Now this cool, calm, deliberate assassination of the law will not be tolerated. We have had a winter to freeze out our passion, we have had a summer to thaw out our indifference, we have had the changing of circles of the year to bring us around to order and calmness, and yet all the fiery courses of the stars seem to have shed their influence on my colleague to fire him with a more desperate madness and drive his party on to a still sadder fate. [Applause on the Republican side.]

"I trust and believe that we may yet find some response from the other side of the House that will prevent this course of precedure. If we do, I will gladly give away any party advantage for the sake of strengthening the foundations of law and good order. And I therefore appeal to gentlemen on the other side to prevent a disaster which their party leaders are preparing, not for themselves alone, but for our common country. I hope before this day is over we may see such a vote in this chamber upon this bill as will put an end to this miserable business, and cast out of these halls the dregs of that unfortunate and crazy extra session." [Applause on the Republican side.]

The action of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday reminded one of the celebrated occasion when the King of France with forty thousand men marched up the hill, and then marched down again. They talked and talked and did nothing, but appointed a committee to sit on the question of selling the W. N. C. R. R., which will probably get together a week or two after Best steals the railroad.

Not one in ten of the white families of North Carolina take any kind of a newspaper.

THE KELLOGG CASE.

When Senator Kellogg was admitted to the Senate it was by a majority vote of 30 to 28 on the following resolution:

Resolved, That William Pitt Kellogg is, upon the merits of the case, lawfully entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States from the state of Louisiana for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877, and that he be admitted thereto upon taking the proper oath.

While this resolution was pending, after midnight of Nov. 30, Senator Edmunds made the following proposition:

"I take the liberty to suggest once more the possibility of our coming to an understanding as to taking a vote upon these questions, and I ask that unanimous consent be given in the usual method—not that the Journal shall bind as an order, but the understanding of Senators does. I ask unanimous consent to come to this understanding among Senators: First, to vote on the Kellogg Spofford case at or before 2:30 A. M. to day. Second, to vote on the Butler-Corbin case at or before the expiration of one hour after the Kellogg Spofford case is disposed of."

In reply to this Mr. Thurman said:

"I hope the proposition will be agreed to, and I ask my Democratic friends on this floor to agree to it, and to trust to me that it will result in an arrangement perfectly honorable and fair to both parties."

The case of M. C Butler of South Carolina, then lay in committee and had not been reported on, but it was understood that Senators Conover and Patterson, both Republicans, would, for reasons known to themselves vote for him, if his case came up. After the vote was taken on the Kellogg resolution, Mr. Thurman rose and said:—"I move that M. C. Butler of South Carolina, be sworn in as Senator from that state." This motion passed 29 to 28, both Conover and Patterson, Republicans, voting for it. Both Kellogg and Butler were at once sworn in.

Anybody, with half an eye can see from the above facts that this was done by an understanding between the two parties, that both should be admitted, to avoid further controversy. Butler, as was well known, had no shadow of title to the seat which he now holds, not having been elected by even a semblance of a legal legislature. He had Wade Hampton's certificate who was himself illegally holding the office of Governor. Now, the Democrats, being in a majority in the Senate, propose to unseat Kellogg. This is a specimen of what the Democrats would do, if they had full power. And it is Democratic honor! We cannot believe that Senator Thurman will lend himself to this atrocious business.

MT. OLIVE CHURCH

Laying of the Corner Stone of Mt. Olive Church, Under the Auspices of the Gand United Order of Odd Fellows.

At 2 o'clock p m. the procession formed in the Hall of Free Love Lodge and from thence marched to the corner of Dawson and Second streets, in the following order and line of march:

Brass Band,
Officers and members of Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1608,
Visiting Brothers of the Order,
Officers and members of True Love Lodge No. 1469,
Past Grand Master's Council No. 47.

LINE OF MARCH.

From Lodge Room corner Dock and Water streets, up Dock to Front, down Front to Wright street, up Wright to Second, up Second to Dawson, where, opening to the right and left, the procession marched in reversed order to the platform, where the cermonies were performed,

A large number of people of both sexes, all ages and denominations, had previously assembled on the ground, and when the vast crowd followed the procession up to the building and swelled the number the ground was literally covered with the multitude.

On the the platform were a number of elders and ministers of the different churches, among which were the Revs. J. G. Fry, G. B. Farmer, E. Robinson, Rev. Conway, Rev. Moten and Rev. R. Lucas. A choir, consisting of members of the several church choirs of the city, under the the leadership of Prof. Edward Henry, rendered music for the occasion. Rev. J. G. Fry of St. Stephen's church read the opening hymn, which was sung by the choir, after which Rev. G. B. Farmer of St, Luke's church addressed the Throne of Grace. Past Grand Master Jacob Johnson acting N. G.; Past Grand Master J. W. Moore, acting Chaplain, then proceeded to the performance of their respective ritualistic duties. The choir then sang the dedication ode to the tune of Cephas.

The following list of articles were presented for deposit in the corner stone: A sealed document from Dunham Smith; a copy of discipline of Mt. Olive A. M. E. Church, from the church; a copy of the city directory, presented by P. Heinsberger; a sealed letter by J. J. Jones; a copy of the Wilmington Post, by Hon. W. P. Canaday; list of the city officials, by Mr. F. H. Darby; a copy of the *Evening Review* and Wilmington *Star*, by Geo. W. Price, Jr.; a copy of the N. C. *Republican*, by Hon. Jas. H. Harris; a copy of the *Africo-American Presbyterian*, by Rev. D. J. Saunders; a document of greeting from the Pastor, Officers and Members of St. Stephens' A. M. E. Church; a copy of the proceedings of the last Annual Movable Committee, and of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, by Geo. W. Price, Jr.; a copy of the Good Samaritan, by I. B. Abbott, and a copy of the preceedings of the N. C. Conference of colored men.

After which a line of march was formed, the assembly falling in the rear of the Order, marched around the stone three times, each donating money for the benefit of the church.

The stone was then laid, with proper ceremonies, by Past Grand Masters Jno. W. Moore, Geo. W. Price, Jr., and Jacob Johnson. The choir then sang a hymn suitable to the occasion. After which the Master of Ceremonies introduced Past Grand Master Geo. W. Price, Jr., the orator of the day.

Reverend Sirs—Ladies and Gentlemen;

We have assembled to-day, in the capacity of our Mystic Union, to participate with you in the performance of a solemn and important duty. A time honored custom hath ever regarded with Solemnity Revrence and Christian Pride, the ceremonies incident to the laying of a corner stone, and more especially is it so, when, as in this case, the building hereon erected, is to be dedicated to the service and worship of God, and the saving of souls for His spiritual Kingdom, through the mediation of our Savior and Redeemer, who is the chief corner stone of our Faith, our hope and our eternal reward. As true Odd Fellows, we take an honest pride, and feel a high appreciation in being called upon to participate with you, and lending our assistance in this noble and honorable cause. It may be proper just here, that I remark for the information and benefit of the uninitiated, who are ignorant of the principles and purposes of our order, and who have very unwisely assumed, with an unrighteous judgment, to question the propriety of our conduct, that the G. U. O. of O. F. has not, will not, cannot assume a hostile position or attitude to any religious, moral, charitable or benevolent institution or society. We seek to do what good we can in our humble sphere of usefulness, and cooperate with all efforts which tend to elevate the character of a man, and advance the standard of Christian civilization. We war only against the common enemy of humanity, ignorance, vice and misery, and to those who have so uncharitably and arrogantly questioned our conduct. We would in the spirit of mildness and brotherly love remind of them of the answer the Savior gave His blessed disciples, who had intercepted another in his work. "Master," said they, "we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followeth not us, and we forbade him because he followeth not us." But Jesus said, "Forbid him not, for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me, for he that is not against us is on our part." And again, we would remind those who are disposed, unjustly, to critisize our conduct of the occasion when the Patriarchs, Abraham and Lot, were somewhat involved by the quarrelsome conduct of their respective herdsmen. But the brave and peaceful father of the faithful, would not allow his duties thus to be compromised. And Abraham said, "Lot, let there be no strife I pray thee between me and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen; for we be brethren—is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then will I go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go the left." So would we say today in the same Christian spirit, to every good institution and every benevolent soul: "Let there be no strife between us, for we be brethren. Let us view the vast field of human ignorance, crime, destitution and suffering, and vice around us." See how very little of the mighty dark, dismal void, has been improved even by all the combined efforts and agencies ever set in motion. Does it not cause our hearts to sicken when we contemplate the almost hopelessness of relieving all that destitution and wo, and removing all that ignorance and crime? Is there not, my brethren, more than enough for us all to do? We repeat then, that Odd Fellowship neither conflicts nor interferes with any organization either of a religious, moral, intellectual or benevolent character, but she bids a hearty God speed to every association that would rob mankind of their sorrows and vices, leaving each to manage in its own way its peculiar portion of well doing in its own way and in its own season.

The G. U. O. of O. F., do, however, claim, and justly too, a portion at least of the sympathy and consideration of the Christian church, whose obedient handmaid she aspires to be, and of kindred benevolent institutions whose co-equals, the fruits of our works shall prove the justness of our claim to be. We are with you to-day, kind friends, obedient to your invitation to contribute in our feeble efforts to the accomplishment of a grand undertaking. In accordance with the ancient custom of the order, we have performed the ritualistic ceremonies incident to such occasions. It has ever been a custom among the ancient, as well as among modern Christians, to observe certain forms, rites or ceremonies, peculiar in themselves. A knowledge of which was reserved to the few to the exclusion of the masses. For it will be remembered that when God determined to institute among men a pure worship of himself, as God of the whole earth, he called Abraham of Ur, in Chaldea, to be his friend and agent in the work. Revealing himself to the Patriarch, He constituted him the progenitor of that chosen people, who were to be the depository of divine truth, until the world should be prepared to receive and practice the mysteries of human redemption. Every precaution was taken to make these selected people of God, a peculiar people. In other words, they were to be Odd Fellows among the nations around them, not only by hereditary descent but also by a singular form of government, a singular code of laws, and a singular ritual of worship, all adapted to keep them from mingling with other nations and adopting their idolatries.

The decoration of their Temple and Tabernacle, the regalia of their Priesthood, the emblems of their instruction were all prescribed for them, even to the form, color and material. The mode of initiating proselytes from other nations was clearly defined, and certain physical defects and conditions of health were made causes of perpetual exclusion from the congregation of Israel. And thus prepared, the pupils of the Great Jehovah gradually developed the lessons of divine providence, and became in turn teachers of mankind. By the holy influences of Friendship, Love and Truth we have assisted in laying the corner stone of this edifice which is to replace the structure recently destroyed by the devouring flame.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of Grace are hers,
While error, struggling, writhes in pain
And dies amid her worshippers."

We behold truth in her divine character, from the sublime heights of Revelation, looking down earth challenging the obedience and reverence of all men, surrounded by clouds of witnesses of her divinity, clothed in the bright drapery of Heaven, she announces the love of God, and proclaims the authority of his Son. The songs of dateless centuries, like a sea of light, roll around the throne of her glory; on her garments are the dust and blood of unnumbered conflicts; on her brow the beaming of mercy sits enthroned, fresh, bright and beautiful as when she first pointed out the star which rose over the manger of Bethlehem, and the liquid melody of Heaven first fell upon the ears of men, proclaiming glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will.

Friendship, Love and Truth, three beacon lights along the rough and stormy coast of Time. Three precious jewels in the diadem of our order.—Three golden links that came from earth to glory. In conclusion we invoke a continuous blessing upon this hallowed place; may the angel of true charity ever find a pleasant and peaceful abode in the midst of congenial hearts, having laid the corner stone with the influences of the pure chrystal waters of Friendship, the fragrant flowers of Love, and the exuberant seed of Truth. We earnestly hope and trust the building may soon be completed and that as the pillar of cloud by day, and the burning flame by night, manifested the visibie presence in the Great Jehovah with his Israel, so may his presence be manifested in this church and among this people by the plenteous outpouring of his holy spirit, and the growth increase and prosperity of the church.

May this church, as a healthful tree beside the invigorating stream, increase and continue to spread her branches and may many be brought beneath the healing influence of her ample fold—may the pure chrystal waters of friendship ever manifest themselves among her followers. May the fragant flowers of love ever entwine themselves about their hearts; and the exuberant seeds of truth spring up and yield an abundant harvest in their souls. And finally, may the Lamb which taketh away the sins of the world become the chief corner stone of our highest aspirations.

After the oration the choir sung a hymn, ending with the Doxology. The Lodge was then called to order by their Marshal. They then returned to their Hall. After returning to the Lodge the Marshal turned the Lodge over to the N. G. On motion of the Lodge we return thanks to the young ladies who so nobly acted their parts in singing.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. ly

No interments in Bellevue Cemetery this week.

Henry Lewis of Rocky Point, was kicked to death by a horse.

Only one interment in Oakdale this week—that of a still born infant.

One interment in Pine Forest Cemetery (colored) this week—that of an infant two days old.

Large fires have been raging for the past few days in the woods between this city and the sound.

Capt. W. A. Cumming, has a guano monkey. It is a queer looking animal and closely resembles an alligator.

We learn that the lines of the American Union Telegraph Company, will certainly be here about the 1st of June.

The Presbytery of Wilmington will meet at Brown Marsh Church, Bladen county, on Thursday next, 25th inst.

The steamer Gov. Worth made her last trip from Fayetteville to this city in 11½ hours, including the time consumed in making 19 stoppages on the passage. This is considered a good run. Fayetteville is 112 miles from Wilmington.

There are three persons confined in the county jail charged with capital crimes; one for arson and two for burglary.

There has been a big freshet in the river during the week. The water rose 40 feet at Fayetteville, but is now slowly subsiding.

The Register of Deeds has issued six marriage licenses this week—two of which were for white and four for colored couples.

The Sixteenth Annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society will be held the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of December next.

There will be a thinning out of the fleet of steam-tugs in this city. The Blanche and Tecumseh, and possibly one more, will leave these waters.

PASSION WEEK.—This season, which is observed solemnity in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, begins with to-day, which is celebrated in those churches as Palm Sunday. Next Sunday is Easter, which puts an end to the Lenten season.

Capt. June Gardner is, to our knowledge, one of the oldest railroad conductors in this state. He has been running on first one road and then another for the last thirty-five years. June is an old hand at the railroad business, and we wish him success for many years to come.

LOST AND FOUND.—One of the drivers of the city carts picked up on Market street, yesterday, a roll of money and pocketbook containing a promisory note and some other papers of value. He turned it over to the Chief of Police who delivered it to Capt. R. P. Paddison, the owner.

Messrs. T. O. Bunting, N. Morriss and D. C. Davis have been recommended to Mr. J. D. Stanford, Supervisor of the Census for this district, as competent persons as enumerators in this city. Mr. Stanford has looked favorably upon the recommendations, and will make the appointments as recomended.

The R. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina, will visit St. Mark's Parish on Sunday, March 21st (Palm Sunday), and administer the apostolic rite of confirmation. Services commence at 11 a. m. A cordial invitation is extended generally. Seats all free.

Messrs. Westbrook Bros., of Rocky Point, are rebuilding their grist and saw mill and cotton gin, which were destroyed by fire a short time ago. They contemplate running a sash and blind factory in connection with it, and also think of starting a factory for the manufacture of smoking tobacco at an early date.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—There was no public demonstration by the Hibernian Association of this city on St. Patrick's Day. The Association went as a body to St. Thomas Catholic Church where the usual services were held.

At the conclusion of the services the members re-formed in line and returned to the Hall, where the following gentlemen were elected to serve in their respective offices for the ensuing year:

President—F. H. Darby.
Vice-President—Geo. P. Lamb.
Secretary—James Corbett.
Assistant Secretary—John W. Reilly.
Treasurer—Timothy Donlan.

The Association then voted $100 to the Irish Relief Fund.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers of Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, were elected at a meeting of the Post, held Monday evening.

Com—J. S. W. Eagles.
S. V. C.—J. C. Smith.
J. V. C.—G. E. Burden.
A. D. J.—W. H. Howe.
O. D.—Elias Council.
O. G.—Hector Davis.
Chap.—James Jones.
G. M.—James Green.
Q. M. S. S. G. T.—Sandy Stewart.
I. S. S.—Wesley Parker.
O. S. S.—Daniel Franks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHICKERING PIANOS

Other Pianos wear out

BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.

VICTORS in all great contests and for 53 years past the acknowledged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability and Reasonable Cost. True economy indicates purchase of a genuine Chickering and no other.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP

Chickering & Sons largely advanced their prices Feb. 1. Our old contracts expire April 1, and we will fill all orders received before that date at old rates. Our prices now are positively the lowest in America. Order now and save from $25 to $50 on the purchase. Present rates guaranteed only to April 1.

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.
Wholesale Agents for Ga., Fla., S. C., N. C., & Ala.
mch 21 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS,
Port of Wilmington, North Carolina.

THE following Quarantine Regulations will be enforced for the Port of Wilmington, and the penalties of $200 for every violation thereof strictly enforced. Pilots violating the same are liable to a loss of their branch.

To entitle a Vessel to free partique in the Port of Wilmington, from whatever port she may come, she must show—

1. A clean bill of health in accordance with the recommendations of the National Board of Health.

2. She must show to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Board that no case of infectious disease has occurred on board at the port of departure or during the passage.

3. She must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and ballast discharged at the Quarantine Station, and perform any other requirements that may be designated by the Quarantine Physician.

4. After performing all these requirements, she may receive a permit in writing from the Quarantine Physician, which permit must be endorsed by the Superintendent of Health of New Hanover County, before she will be allowed to come to the city.

5. Vessels subject to the above regulations will be designated by notice from time to time to their Pilots and others interested in commerce.

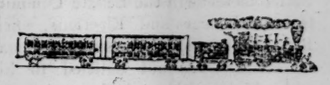
6. The Quarantine Season will commence on the 1st of May and end on the 1st of November, except that when sickness shall occur on board vessels at other seasons such vessels shall also come under the above rules.

W. G. CURTIS, M. D.,
Quarantine Physician.

J. C. WALKER, M. D.,
THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D.
Consultants,

Wilmington, N. C., March, 18th 1880.
mch 21 1t

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGEE ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.



Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W R R.] daily at.....6.50 a m and 8.40 p m
Leave Richmond.....5 p m " 8.12 a m Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Washington at 9.25 p m and 1.10 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Baltimore at 11.10 p m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 3.25 a m and 6.50 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at New York at 6.45 a m and 10.05 p m, Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50 a. m, trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.
mch 21 tf

PETERSBURG R. R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 2d, 1880.

GOING SOUTH.

New York Express leaves Petersburg, daily at..... 1.07 p m
Arrives at Weldon at..... 3.20 p m
Southern Express leaves Petersburg, daily at..... 11.48 p m
Arrives at Weldon at..... 2.08 a m

GOING NORTH.

New York Express leaves Weldon, daily at..... 1.10 p m
Arrives at Petersburg at..... 3.50 p m
Southern Express leaves Weldon, daily at..... 3.55 a m
Arrives at Petersburg at..... 6.20 a m
Freight with Passenger coach attached, leaves Weldon, daily, except Sunday, at..... 1.50 p m
Arrives at Petersburg at..... 7.30 p m
Leaves Petersburg at..... 7.00 a m
Arrives at Weldon at..... 12.15 p m

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leaves Petersburg, daily, except Sunday, at..... 4.30 p m
Arrive at Weldon at..... 8.25 p m
Leave Weldon, daily, except Sunday, at..... 4.00 a m
Arrive at Petersburg, daily, except Sunday, at..... 8.35 a m

Sleeping cars run through on night trains.
Sleeping car berths can be had for $1 00—Richmond to Raltimore.
Through tickets sold to all points east or south, and baggage checked through.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains
mch 21 tf.

THE SORGO HAND BOOK

A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1880 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety.

PLANTERS MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.,
Manufacturers of COOK SUGAR EVAPORATOR, VICTOR CANE MILL, Steam Engines, &c.
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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

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The public printer has announced that the printing house must close unless an appropriation was made the last week, and that the publication of the *Congressional Record* must cease for want of funds. "Satan's kingdom's tumbling down."

In South Carolina it was proposed to pass a law providing that no person could vote unless they signed the check list. There began to be grumbling in the up-country where the ignorant whites live, and on examination it was found that the act would disfranchise at least twenty thousand red shirts, and shot-guns. The bill did not pass.

Nothing, since the Potter committee covered the Democrats with obloquoy and ridicule, has occurred so injurious to the Democrats as Voorhees exodus committee. Voorhees has become the laughing stock even of his own party. The absurdity of creating any such committee at all, as if it was any business of the government if citizens were disposed to change their residence from one place to another, is only equalled by the fruitlessness of the enquiry, and the ridiculous puerility of its proceedings. Voorhees has covered himself with disgrace, and filled the minds of even his associates with disgust.

The two alternative bills offered by Mr. Dortch commend themselves to good sense. The first is, that the state shall grade the 45 miles from Asheville to Paint Rock, and then the President and Directors of said road shall have power to "contract with any person, corporation or company, "to supply the necessary iron, &c., &c., and furniture from Salisbury to Paint Rock." The second is, after wherases, that the state shall create a Commission, to be composed of Treasurer Worth, Hon. George Davis and Hon. Burgess S. Gaither, with authority to sell all the roads owned by the state for cash at public auction after notice of 90 days, with such conditions as may amply fortify the state against all loss, and that the funds thus received shall be devoted to the extinguishment of the state debt, and the draining of the swamp lands owned by the state for the benefit of the school fund. Thus the state would unload the uncomfortable pack now on its back, get rid of responsibilities that are onerous, relieve itself of its public debt, and provide a school fund for the education of all the children of the commonwealth.

It has leaked out that there was a ludicrous scene in the Senate Committee on Priveleges and Elections, when Ben. Hill moved to report that Senator Kellogg was not entitled to his seat. Mr. Saulsbury had hurried the Committee together, and looked around and asked if any one wanted to say anything. The *Times* correspondent relates the occurence as follows:

Senator Angus Cameron looked at the Democrats satirically, as he said:—"There is one Senator in the Senate who did not enjoy the formality of being voted for by even a pretended Legislature." "Who is that?" asked Senator Vance. "M. C. Butler," was the reply. Then Mr. Cameron added: "I thought there was some understanding, when Butler was admitted without any real title in company with Kellogg, that neither should afterward be disturbed." "Oh," said Mr. Vance, "that would be a conspiracy." "Oh, I don't accuse you of that," said Mr. Cameron. "Of course you gentlemen know nothing about any conspiracies. You may call it a breach of faith if you like, that's better." Here Senator Cameron opened the drawer of his desk and directed the attention of his committee associates to the neat arrangement of his papers inside. "You see," he said, "I keep my papers in good order, so if I am called any morning by you Democrats, I may be ready to move out. You certainly have as good a right to my seat as you have to Kellogg's"

In the meantime Senator Hear bounded to his feet and denounced what was to be done as a crime, as much as the first firing on Ft. Sumter. There will be a most bitter debate in the Senate at this exhibition of brute force.

NATIONAL PARTY POLITICS.

It is our purpose, not to discuss political theories, nor to enter into eliminations of principles, but rather to take a look at the *personelle* of parties, to study a little the geographical relations of affairs,—to take an inventory of stock. The POST has been so much occupied latterly in considering the details of the Republican party, that it has almost forgotten that there is any such thing as a Democratic party, which is to have any influence in the country hereafter. It is about time to imitate Mr. Webster's simile of the mariner "tossed for many days in thick weather, and on an unknown sea," and get some idea of our bearings.

Since those old days of 1801, when Jefferson and Aaron Burr received each 73 electoral votes, while John Adams received 65 and C. C. Pinckney 64, and those other days of 1825 when Jackson, J. Q. Adams, Crawford and Henry Clay were voted for by the electoral college, since 1833 when Jackson, Clay, Floyd and Wirt were voted for, and 1837 when Van Buren, Harrison, Webster, Hugh L. White and Willie P. Mangum were voted for,—since those old days when it was fashionable to have four or five Presidential candidates, things have not been so much confused as they are now. Odd things occurred in those days, when Jefferson supplanted Burr, when J. Q. Adams supplanted Andrew Jackson, when Van Buren beat Harrison and when Harrison afterwards beat Van Buren out of sight, and when old Zack. Taylor beat Cass, and when Lincoln rode in on the triumphal wave.

Now things are badly speckled among the Democrats. Tilden, odious in all the south and parts of the north, domineers with his hideous visage over that old chieftain Thurman, the chivalric Bayard, and Hendricks, and Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, whom there is a disposition to push forward on the part of the south, on the same fallacious and hypocritical grounds as they put forward Mr. Greeley. The southern Democrats do not want Hancock much more than they wanted Greeley, only that they think there is a chance of winning with him as a candidate. The dark horse of the Democrats may be Senator Davis of Illinois yet, and is now Horatio Seymour from whom they summon faint responses, while he is buried in his constrained retirement. The really strongest Democratic dark horse is probably Judge Field of the Supreme Court, who makes stump speeches from the bench of the most approved state rights and secession pattern. If he had been cut out by measure and made to order as a tailor makes a suit of clothes, if he had been born for this special occasion, he could not have more fully filled the southern requirement for a Presidential candidate. What extrication there is from this complication, now afflicts caucusses, and committees, and Democratic sanhedrims.

The Republicans on the other hand really have so large a surplus of excellent statesmen, fitted to be President, that they seem to be embarrassed which to take, and are carrying on a sort of good natured rivalry as to which they will select. The best evidence of the salubrious temper among them is the message which Mr. Sherman sends out to the people: "I do not think it necessary for me to belittle or arraign General Grant, Senator Blaine, or any one else." Of the three principal candidates before the people, Sherman, Blaine and Grant, not one has indulged in any language towards the other, so far as is known, which would mar their personal relations. And then we abound in those reserved political forces termed dark horses, or "the man on horseback," those possible candidates. One, Senator Edmunds, stands high up in that Tyrol of America which he represents, looking out from a singularly significant vantage ground. Then there is Senator Conkling. Who does not know that one tap of his finger would make the 70 votes of New York solid for him, as quickly as the tap of Cæsar's finger stilled the Roman Senate? There are at least half a dozen others, such as Elihu B. Washburne, Gen. Logan, Senator Windom of Minnesota, and Hartranft of Pennsylvania, who are liable to be brought forward in some emergency by their localities or states.

As the probabilities now are there will be no nomination on the first vote at Chicago. No desperation in booming can very much change the present attitude of the situation. There is no evidence that the Sherman's or Blaine's strength will subside, and therefore, if Grant goes into the convention at all it will be with a diminished fraction. We look in any event for long and perhaps fluctuating voting, such as will inevitably be produced from the complicated state of things. Fate has not interposed in the matter, and there are diverse preferences which can only be accommodated by long controversy. The occasion is one open to contingencies at all points, with a result to be finally educed in accordance with that general good sense which usually comes sooner or later to these great bodies of men.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad was held in New York lately. The annual report for 1879 showed the gross earnings to be $776,398.49, and the operating expenses to be $525,677.64 leaving a net earning of $251,620.85, but of this there was paid for construction, $84,717.41; for equipment, $12,900.11, and for interest on preferred bonds, $35,000, making the balance to income account $119,003 33. The balance on hand Jan. 1, 1879, was $84,842.60, which added to the other made a balance on Jan. 1, 1880, of $153,845.03. There will be due for interest on July 1, on $4,250,000 of bonds, $175,000, which the company expects to be able to pay. Next month $17,500 additional will fall due on preferred bonds, but this sum the company has already on hand outside of the amount previously noted. The old Board of Directors were re-elected except in three instances, where Richard Irvin, Jr., and Belden R. McAlpine took the respective places of their brothers, and W. A. Hadden was chosen instead of F. P. Clark.

Charles Erling, of New Jersey, aged 28 years, has a head six times the ordinary size.

CARRYING SOUTHERN STATES.

The northern papers are enquiring as to the probability of the Republicans carrying some of the southern states. Among the statements we notice in the *Inter Ocean* an opinion of Col. R. W. Douglas to the effect that Grant could carry North Carolina. He might as well have said that any Republican would be likely to carry it with a fair vote and count. North Carolina is naturally a Republican state, as the past elections down to 1872 prove, with a fair vote. The population is less violent and unscrupulous than that of any southern state probably. And yet it is the opinion of men of the best judgment of both parties that Vance's vote in 1876 was fraudulent. There was not 233,000 votes in the state as was reported and counted. The Democrats can cheat us in the coming canvass if they please, and we are not able to help it, because they have passed such laws that they have all the election machinery in their hands, and we have no remedy. They have some fear, however of the U. S. Courts, and know that they run a good deal of risk of of being put to annoyance and expense if they are detected. The Republicans generally are believing that we will have in 1880 a fairer vote than usual.

Several of the other southern states would certainly go Republican with a fair vote and count. The certain Republican states of the south, that is those which have unquestioned Republican majorities are, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Lift off all intimidation, cheating and rascality, and let there be an honest expression of the public will at the polls and all these states mentioned are inevitably Republican. There is no intelligent man living in this part of the country that does not know this. Of course they deny this in their newspapers, and the persons elected accept the positions, but the facts as we state them are absolutely unquestionable. It is true that in some districts where the Democrats are split, as is the case in Georgia, and as may possibly be the case in South Carolina, where there is a feud between the friends of Hampton and General Gary, and possibly in a few scattering districts in the other states, there will be something approaching a fair vote, because both factions cater for Republican votes. The factions which are fighting each other, where the contest is very bitter, permit the colored people to vote sometimes, if they are useful to them. In Virginia this process was carried to such perfection that the readjusters, led by General Mahone, and the Republicans absolutely control the state.

If any of our northern friends doubt our statement, we wish they would come down into these states and see for themselves. So the northern Republicans need not indulge themselves in the expectation of carrying any of these southern states unless the present policy of the Democratic managers is totally abandoned, and a fair voting allowed. Atrocious as it is, one great organized fraud in the states we have mentioned, there is no help for it unless in rare and exceptional cases. The Democratic policy is to suppress the voice of the majority. And it is done as remorselessly and as cooly as if the acts were right in themselves. Of course it is a great public evil to the south itself, and is full of the seeds of danger in the future, unless there is a returning sense of justice among the Democratic managers.

GOOD ADVICE.

Nothing can surpass the egotism of the average secession Democrat. They move and breathe all the time, and are constantly enveloped and enshrouded in an atmosphere of self conceit. Therefore when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its late decisions, confirming the supremacy of the federal government, most of the Bourbon press of the south broke out in denunciation. Even our morning cotemporary broke out in clumsy denunciation, such as, "complete revolution and subversion of the government," "dominant north," "sweet was tyrants power," "we see in them evil, only evil, continually," "invariable plea of tyrants," "rode over us rough-shod," &c., &c. It had the bad taste to speak of the Supreme Court as "partizans," and of the late Mr. Seward as the "arch enemy of a genuine republican form of government." The N. Y. Herald, which on occasions has a way of uttering glittering truths, having noticed the brutal tone of the southern Bourbon press on the subject, administered the following scathing rebuke to them, which is justly deserved;

The tone of a large number of the southern newspapers upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the national election laws is by no means what could be desired. With one or two exceptions our cotemporaries in that section are very much dissatisfied with the decision and talk in a vague sort of way about making the mandate of the Court an "issue" in the next national campaign. Exactly what they propose to do they do not say. They cannot certainly be insane enough to contemplate the calling of a convention, the construction of a platform and the nomination of a candidate pledged to a reversal in some way or another of the decision in question. A programme or a policy of this kind would be the most certain way to secure what the majority of sensible men in the south are, we are confident, so anxious to avoid—a solid north against a solid south. To make such an issue would be upon the part of the south the extreme of folly. Its duty is to obey, as it is the part of all parts of the country to obey, what has been declared to be the supreme law of the land. The opposite course would be simply suicide and the placing in the hands of the "strong man" party the most effective weapon in their armory.

THE SCIENCE OF PRISON REFORM.

The recent death of the Rev. Dr. Wines, who has become so distinguished as an advocate of reform in prison discipline, just as he had written the closing lines to the preface of a new work on that subject, affords an opportunity to say something of the author, his work and the subject itself.

The prison system of the United States, not being under the federal government, but under the control of the states, varies very much in character. In some states, as in New York and Massachusetts, prisoners are governed under the most enlightened ideas of preventive institutions, embracing the principles of humanity, while in some others, they are conducted according to old and barbarous ideas. The reviewer of Dr. Wines' works says:

Brutalizing punishments, such as branding, cropping, whipping, and torture have been abolished, except in the state of Delaware. The lash, as a disciplinary punishment, as well as cruel, unusual, or degrading punishments within the prison, are forbidden now by law, except in the southern states. This law, however, there is reason to believe, is evaded, especially in the prisons of this state. Imprisonment for debt is done away with. Intoxicating liquors are excluded from our prisons. Penal labor, such as the tread mill, so common in England, is forbidden here, and industrial or productive labor substituted. "Commutation" is applied in very many of our state prisons, and sentences can be abbreviated by good conduct, while, in some, a portion of his earnings can be saved by the convict. There is no longer any mingling of sexes, except in county jails. Two state prisons for women, and managed by women, have been founded—one in Indiana and the other in Massachusetts. Schools, Sunday schools, libraries, and chaplaincies exist now in most of the northern and western prisons. Not a century has passed since the first sermon was preached in a Pennsylvania prison, under the protection of a loaded cannon, with lighted fuse at hand. This is the progress in that field. Reformatory prisons for youth have been established, in addition to such institutions as Houses of Refuge and Reformatories. And finally, a prisoner in some of our states can rehabilitate himself to citizenship by an absolutely clean record in his prison life.

These great practical reforms, which cover so much of the field of prison management, and which have added so much to human happiness, and have tended so much to prevent the continuance of crime, have sprung especially from the hand of reformers, of whom Dr. Wines was one, and have been greatly furthered by the national and world conventions which he organized.

This important work, whose title we have quoted above, is the life's experience of its author in the prison management, and the measures for preventing crime among children in all civilized countries. The information contained in it is drawn from official documents, public reports, the communications of governments, and of experts, and from personal observations of prisons, and personal converse with prison officers throughout the world. Book First contains a brief historical review of prison reform and "child-saving" work in various European countries. Book Second, of prisons in the United States, with a full account of the "child-saving" work under the Children's Aid Society and similar associations in New York City. Book Third, of similar efforts in Great Britain and her colonies, and in her Indian Empire. Book Fourth, of prison administration and preventive institutions in all the European countries. Books Fifth and Sixth, of like subjects in Mexico and South America. Book Seventh, of prison management in such remote countries as Hawaii, Liberia, Morocco, Siam, Persia, China, and Japan. The most important portion of the volume containing the original conclusions of the auther on his science is Book Eighth, entitled an "Ideal System of Institutions for the Prevention and Repression of Crime." The suggestions made by Dr. Wines in this portion of his work, though not always original, place him very high in the ranks of penal reformers and of philosophic students of this science. They are throughout in harmony with the most advanced views on this great subject in all countries, and show the drift of modern thought in regard to it.

There have been two international prison conventions held in the world, one in London in 1872 and one in Stockholm in 1878, and an international society has been formed for the purpose of forwarding the cause of reformatory penal institutions, upon the plan substantially of John Howard, originated by him more than a hundred years ago. There is also a "National Prison Association of the United States," of which Hon. Horatio Seymour was President in 1873, and for aught we know is now, and of which Dr. Wines was the corresponding secretary. There are like societies all over the Christian part of the world. Dr. Wines was also Commissioner from the United States to the "International Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline" held in London, at which there were more than 400 members from all parts of the world. He made an elaborate report of the London convention and of the National Prison Association of the United States, held in Baltimore in 1873, which was printed by order of Congress in 1873.

This great subject is therefore pressing itself upon the attention of the civilized and Christian world. How great are the demands of the subject upon the people of this state would become apparent on further information.

SHERMAN.

The following letter from Secretary Sherman was addressed to Mr. M. L. Scudder of Chicago, and explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst., in which you express your strong dissent to my retiring from the Presidential race, is received. I never for a moment have contemplated such a course, and the rumor you speak of was no doubt promptly denied. The first public mention of my candidacy was in the inference drawn from my letter to the Hon. Mr. Haskin, of New York, in which I stated what I would seek to do in case of my nomination and election. Since that time I have been considered by the public as a candidate, and have so regarded myself, with the purpose neither to press any one to support me, nor to decline such friendly aid as is offered me.

This position I intend to occupy to the end. I do not think it necessary for me to belittle or arraign General Grant, Senator Blaine, or any one else; nor will I use my official position to promote my candidacy.

Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

In regard to political matters in Ohio the Secretary says that he is well satisfied with the time of meeting of the Ohio convention; in fact, that whatever time is agreeable to the committee is agreeable to him. The Secretary is very far from wishing to dictate in the matter, or even to advise, and has not interested himself about it. He is satisfied with the date, and would have been satisfied with any other date, agreeable to the committee. He has received numerous dispatches from Ohio, assuring him that all the indications are that he will have the delegation solid at Chicago. Among others from whom dispatches have been received is General Robinson, late Chairman of the committee.

WHAT A COLORED MAN SAYS.

Mr. I. B. Abbott, a colored man, and editor of the Newberne *Good Samaritan* paid a visit to this city recently in the interest of his paper, and the order of Good Samaritans, and he gives the result of interviews among the colored people here, and a right good amount of good, hard, horse sense of his own—what may be called "knock down arguments" in favor of Sherman. The more the colored men know of Mr. Sherman the better they like him. If the colored voters of this state could have their way the delegates from this state to Chicago would be solid for Mr. Sherman:

We were told by many, that they liked our paper very much, but they disliked to see us advocating the cause of John Sherman for the Presidency. We told them that he was our candidate, and we did not believe that there was a colored man in the south, that could give a single reason why he could not support Mr. Sherman in preference to all who are at present named as candidates. Then I asked for a reason why we, the colored people, should not advocate his claims. One gave me this reason: "Because all the white people are in favor of Gen. Grant." We asked for another reason. "The people informed us, that Mr. Sherman has a great many agents paid by the government, going through the country for him, and they believed that all should have a fair chance." We answered the first reason in these words: That some of our white Republicans are opposed to Mr. Sherman because he is a member of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet, and they desire to stone every member to make Hayes "feel it." But that is very weak in them though the colored men have nothing to do with that. The white Republicans are looking out for themselves, and the time has come when the colored ones must do the same. The second reason was answered like this: That so far as agents are concerned we do not believe that Mr. Sherman has employed special agents to canvass for him. We know it has been circulated that Gen. R. B. Elliott was one of the special treasury agents, and he was speaking for Sherman; and that is the basis of the opposition. That Elliott was a negro, and six dollars per day was too much money for a negro to get. And they are afraid, that if Sherman gets the nomination, he will do too much for the negro anyway. Then we had them at bay. We also told them that at one time we chanced to be one of the officers of Customs in our district, and we never saw a negro special agent during the whole four years of our service. We told them that it was wrong for southern negroes to work against their true friends. Mr. Sherman is one of the old war-horses against slavery. He stood side by side with Sumner, Stevens and Lincoln. He was one of the American white men who in the dark days of slavery took the southern negro slave upon his shoulders, and carried him to the altar of the nation, and acted as our proxy until the cause was removed. Then he continued to labor for us until we were enfranchised, by his votes, in the American Legislature. We are American citizens. The man who did this for us, is now before the people of this country for the Presidency. If every white man in the country opposes him, let us, the southern negroes, remember by our votes the man that remembered us when we were in the "Egypt" of slavery. Let white Republicans do and say as they please. They can afford to do it. They cried free as Mr. Sherman did; they had no burden of a master to wag with. Some of them were Democrats when Sherman was voting the slave load off of us. It would be ungrateful in the negro to oppose anyone of the men who opposed slavery. It is the duty of the southern negro to support Mr. Sherman for the Presidency, for past favors rendered, or shut his lips.

Mrs. Ouray chews tobacco, but her husband says he'd rather have her chew tobacco than chew his ear off, like some of the white women here want to do.

THE PROSPECTS OF MR. SHERMAN.

A statement having been telegraphed from Washington by some unscrupulous fellow that Mr. Sherman contemplated withdrawing in favor of Mr. Blaine, the correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* sought Mr. Warner M. Bateman of Cincinnati, President of the Sherman National Committee at Washington, and broached the subject to that gentleman. Mr. Batemen's reply wa very emphatically that "there is not a word of truth in it. It is absolutely without a shadow of foundation."

Mr. Bateman proceeded to say that he did not think there would be any nomination on the first ballot, but that Mr. Sherman would go into the convention and show so much strength that it would constantly increase as the voting went on. The possibility of his withdrawing for Blaine or anybody else had never entered the minds of any one of his friends.

As for the further statement that Mr. Sherman in a recent conversation had talked quite strongly against Grant, Mr. Bateman said that he could not credit such a statement. It would be contrary to Mr. Sherman's habit in all his references to rival candidates, which had uniformly been kind. In further conversation on the subject Mr. Bateman said that Mr. Sherman's friends occupy an attitude of entirely friendly neutrality toward the other candidates. They have no controversy with either Grant or Blaine, and will not be led into one. They consider that Mr. Sherman has exceptional claims for the position, and that his attitude is such as to attract the support of the friends of the other candidates when the latter become convinced that they cannot nominate their favorite.

We think that the prospects of Mr. Sherman, as already stated, are very promising. He believes he will get more than half the south, and Ohio solid, and strength from every other northern state, and will receive the nomination at Chicago.

If wives could be trained to hear at night the footsteps of a burglar as soon as they do those of their husbands, they would make the best watch dogs out.

Watch out for the long faced, sanctimonious looking individual, who neither looketh to the right nor left, or forward, but downward. Maybe he's trying to find a nickel on the sidewalk, and if he shouldn't succeed, he might be studying up some plan whereby to defraud his neighbor.

Thomas Boyd, an English diver, now living at Louisville, jumped the other day headlong from a span of a bridge over the Ohio, and fell into water a distance of 100 feet, but was taken out safe. He thinks that sometime he will rival Sam Patch.

Surveys are now in progress for the construction of a short line between Savannah and Jacksonville, Fla. Arrangements have been made to cross the St. Mary's River at Dixon's Old Trader's Hill. The Georgia Division will be known as the Waycross and Florida Company, and the road from Jacksonville to the Georgia line as the East Florida Company.

The Gate City Guard of Atlanta has decided to erect a memorial armory, which shall commemorate the reunion of the states and the return of peace, as distinct from the many structures erected in the north and south commemorative of events which occurred during the late war. The decision has grown out of the warmth and cordiality of the reception given this organization everywhere on its late tour through the north, and the projectors of the building aver that its doors shall always be open to all who march under the Stars and Stripes, which shall float from its turrets.

No public career is open to a Russian who does not belong to the official class; there is little independent professional life, and even commerce is in great measure confined within narrow and obsolete channels. In a word, the disease of Russia is not so much the absence of political life and freedom as the absence of any real life and freedom at all. No man feels that he is in any respect his own master, or that he can make his own career. In this gloom and sense of restraint men brood over their grievances; the more educated compare their condition with what they read of the life of other European countries, and it is no wonder if the weaker or more unscrupulous among them are incited to dark conspiracies against the whole order of society.

Mr. John Bright, the *Augusta Chronicle* says, wrote thus on February 19 to a Georgian: "As for your old slave south, you will have few Englishmen settling there so long as the old temper of your people continues to exist. We hear of ill treatment to the negro, and of the hostile disposition of many of your white population toward families who come from the North. I know not how much of this is true, but so long as the belief of its truth exists, your southern states will make small progress in comparison with the north and west. You have soil and climate, but you will not easily or speedily shake off the old curse, and men from Europe will prefer a country where slavery has not prevailed, and where the negro is not a considerable portion of your population; they will think that north and west offer a better field for them—with more real freedom and less of the elements of disorder. I wish your states a growing prosperity."

To make your hair grow thick, apply Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the greatest discovery of the age.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The steamer Montana, the largest ship of the Williams and Guion line New York and Liverpool, run aground on the rock in Church Bay, four miles from Hollyhead, and is likely to prove a total wreck. Passengers and mails saved. The pilot was asleep when she run aground.

One man named Railton, and six English women of the lower class, calling themselves the "Salvation Army," are holding meetings in New York on the streets and in low places, and making prayers. They are exhorters and propose to convert the whole world.

Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt is living near Naples with his harem of dark-eyed Egyptian women, much to the scandal of the Neapolitans. He has gone to Rome and is going to Paris.

The Arch-Duke of Austria is thinking of marrying the Princess Stephanie of Belgium, a long-nosed blonde maiden, with a splendid patrimony in prospect.

Gen. Grant has presented to Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of Chili in China, a splendid silver pitcher, ornamented with ivry leaves, butterflies, beetles, etc., in bronze, iron and gold.

Lord Derby has gone over to the liberals, greatly to their delight, and greatly to the consternation of the conservatives.

There are to be two new Atlantic Cables sunk this coming summer, one from Valentia to Heart's Content, and one from Piucentia to Sydney.

Things are looking better in Russia.

The Mansion House Relief Committee of Dublin have £117,124.

England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, and the United States have agreed to the proposal of Spain for a conference, to be held in Madrid in May or June, to arrange with the Envoy of Morocco rules relating to protection by foreign powers over Jews and other subjects of the Sultan of Morocco.

The Jesuits are to be sent out of France.

Lord Beaconsfield is making a determined canvass for his foreign policy, and ignores the Irish questions.

Long American Bridges.

Since the disaster to the Tay bridge there has been some uneasiness felt as to the safety of some of the iron and suspension bridges in this country. Many of them have spans much longer than those that fell into the Firth of Tay, the destroyed spans being only 245 feet long. That over the Susquehanna river at Havre-de-Grace has thirteen spans, each over 270 feet long. It was completed in 1866 of wood, and when nearly finished a large portion of the superstructure was blown down. Since 1876 the wooden portion has been replaced with iron, the work being accomplished without any interference with the freight and passenger traffic. The draw section of the bridge will be replaced with iron within the next month or two, when it will sustain its character of being one of the longest iron railroad bridges, as it was previously one of the longest wooden bridges. The truss bridge at Cincinnati has a span of 513 feet; that over the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, has five spans, of 500 feet, and the piers are 135 feet above high-water level. The bridge across the Missouri, at Leavenworth, has three spans of 340 feet each. The span of the bridge that gave way at St. Charles, Mo., in consequence of the cars leaving the track, was 320 feet, and it has two others of 406 feet each. The bridge at St. Louis has one span of 500 feet and two of 515 feet each. The suspension bridge at Cincinnati has a clear span of 1,057 feet, while the bridge over the East river, at New York, exceeds that length, having a span of 1,595 feet. Since the Tay disaster there have been so many inquiries as to the safety of this structure, when exposed to the force of a gale of wind, that the engineers interested have made reassuring statements. It is asserted that a gale of one hundred miles an hour would bring a force equal to 1,506 tons, while there would be a sustaining force of 4,124 tons.

Mrs. Sherman.

A Washington correspondent in speaking of several distinguished ladies there refers to Mrs. Secretary Sherman.

She is one of those creations which can be compared to the lilies of the field in purity of style and stately grace—occupying the middle of the ground between blonde and brunette, her tawny hair, with its natural wave gathered in the low Greek coil, without comb or ornament of any kind. A simple black dress, relieved at the throat with illusion ruching, she is deemed the presonfied embodiment of one of Tennyson's poems:

"Tall and divinely fair."

Not a beautiful woman, but one created with so much harmony that the whole mortal statue would have to be pulled apart to remedy the defect. Mrs. Sherman would make a most admirable "first lady"—the very best of all the candidates now in the field—for in all the years of her husband's official life at the Capitol, her unostentatious charity, her kindly deeds to the worthy and deserving has enshrined her as a patron saint in many a poor widow's heart.

Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, has, it is said, found upon his farm the mineral zircon in great quantities. It is opaque, of greenish hue and of great hardness. He subjected a crystal of it to the action of a blow-pipe for two weeks without perceptible loss of substance. He believes it the metal needed in the construction of the incandescent electric lamp and the very thing Edison has been searching for.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1880.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION FOR 1880.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1880.

The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina, for the nomination of Governor and other State Officers, and Presidential Electors at large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1880. at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

C. W. GRANDY, Chairm'n.
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each state, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

LETTER FROM ONSLOW.

[The letter below is written by one of the ablest lawyers of Onslow, who is also a devoted Republican. Although do not endorse his opinions the letter is printed in order to let people know what people are saying, as well as on account of the vigor of its invective.]

MR. EDITOR:

In my first communication I briefly adverted to the foreign policy of Gen. Grant during his two administrations, and in this will say something concerning his domestic policy, which will perhaps be better understood by the majority of our our countrymen, as coming home to the business and bosoms of a far greater number, than our diplomatic intercourse with other nations.

In the first place, his was, in its most odious sense, a personal goverment. Another soldier who once held the Presidency as long as Gen. Grant, infused into his administration the same vehement personal feeling. The consequence was that Gen. Jackson was probably as hateful to a very great number of his fellow-citizens of the highest character as any man who ever held the Presidential office in the United States. But Gen. Jackson's sagacity not only led him to trust men whom he personally liked very much, but also men who generally proved worthy of the trust. They were statesmen who surrounded Old Hickory, who sought their country's welfare, though they had aims of their own. They had an ambition to deserve well of their country; and their short-comings were matters of accident, or beyond the provision of mortality

The parasites who fastened upon Gen. Grant and made his administration a by-word and reproach, gained his good will by these arts which always impose upon men of honest, open dispositions. The virtues which adorn private life may easily become blemishes in men of public station. The only ex-President is a soldier. There was literally nothing in him to distinguish him from millions of American citizens when he was appointed to the command of a regiment of Illinois infantry. By his soldierly qualities he soon achieved greatness; add his admiring countrymen, with that enthusiasm which far more in republics than in monarchies exalts military renown, twice conferred upon him their highest honors, and are now asked to violate traditional policy, by giving him an opportunity to correct the blunders of his civil career. His place in our affections was far higher when the rebellion was closed, than when he left the Executive Mansion in 1877. With a few illustrious exceptions, his Cabinet officers were mere politicians, whose highest object was to maintain their places, and to obstruct or disgrace all who opposed a front to their incapacity or corruption. His knowledge of political principles, of the aggregated body of law, written and unwritten, which binds men into society, in a word his statesmanship, was precisely commensurate with his experience, when he became President. Is it a wonder that such a man should fail? The genius which is equal in civil and military stations and supereminent in both has been the gift of but few men. The history of the world presents but three or four names like Cæsar's, who were fitted for all fortune. General Grant brought no civil experience into the Presidential office, and the men and methods he supported were not of such a nature as to instruct him in the science of government. He has the soldiers's respect for written law, but of the spirit of law, soldiers know as little as a blind man knows of colors. Our political system is as great a mystery to Gen. Grant as the inscriptions on an Egyptian obelisk. Without any previous training, he assumed the greatest responsibilities, and it is no disgrace that he committed more blunders than probably any of his predecessors. *Laissez faire* seemed to be the motto of his administration. The cry of reform was loudly trumpeted. Yet the intelligence of reform was denied the man. He did not secure ordinary propriety, nay honesty among the advisers in whom he reposed confidence. The favoriteism which controlled him in selecting his Cabinet, was too obtuse to percieve the moral qualities of his friends.

Is there any evidence that he has changed? In his military life he was conspicuous for his firm adherence to his purposes. Can it be possible that during the three years he has been in private life a light has been poured upon his mind which enables him to clearly see and grasp the principles of government? It is the delirium of insanity or the vacuity of idiocy to believe it. These three years have not been spent in meditation, in research, in comparison, in generalization, but in travel and pleasure.

"Coelum non animam mutant, qui currunt trans mare."

Does he understand the duties of the Presidency better now than three years ago, and are we to solve this question by again giving him the office to gratify our curiosity? Shall a great party which has done so much for mankind, not only in this, but for future ages, sink into the following of one of its greatest members, and be properly known, not by the honored name of Republicans, but Grantites? The humiliation of such a descent is too great for a free mind to bear.

Again, his domestic policy struck down liberty in more than one state of the Union. It is not as a partisan that I charge him with the obliteration of free ballots in Mississippi, in South Carolina, in Alabama, and in Louisiana. He saw men by thousands murdered in those states for being of the party which elected him. He saw them deprived of their constitutional rights, and what did he do for their protection? In the name of human nature itself, I believe he was called on to defend the negroes of those states who were butchered because they voted the Republican ticket. The localities which gave names to these massacres are well nigh forgotten, but he, whose duty it was to have prevented every one after the first, is sought to be imposed upon us again. It may be asked what could he have done. I answer, he ought to have marched an army into Mississippi, after the Yazoo massacre, for example, and arrested those engaged in it, hanged the leaders, and sent the subordinates to the Dry Torturgas. When the civil law is inadequate to the protection of life, it is the duty of those intrusted with the government to use military force. If the people of the United States would not have sustained him in such heroic treatment, he would have been by the conciousness of duty performed, and history would have embalmed him. Those unpunished murders are the greatest blot upon American civilization.

While it is true, that should he again be elected President, southern Republicans will not probably be butchered for opinions sake, yet southern Republicans ought not to support any man, for any office, who once allowed such atrocities to be repeated time and again. The blood-shed of more than a thousand Republicans, of women, of children, of youth and virgin loveliness, protests against the election of Gen. Grant.

Yours truly, B.
ONSLOW CO., N. C. March 3d, 1880.

Tilden announces that he will go into the Cincinnati convention, and Henry Watterson is coming to his aid to swing in Kentucky solid for him. They will have to take old Gramercy and his ciphers and put their trust, not in dry powder, but in Tilden's "bar'l o' money" and false counting.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

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10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

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For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chilliness and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

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Lumbago,
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Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptons, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

nov 23—1y

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November3, 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at..... 6.50 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 12.50 P. M,
Leave Weldon at..... 3.40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at..... 9.53 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington Front Street Depot at..... 3.40 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 8.50 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at..... 2.13 A M
Arrive a Wilmington Front St Depot at ..... 9.13 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5.10 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.0 Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A Wednesday and

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond. Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
no 23—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 9 33 A. M
Arrive Florence..... 2 00 P. M
Leave Florence..... 3.50 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 8 20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily).

Leave Wilmington..... 10.13 P M
Leave Florence..... 2.20 A M
Arrive at Columbia..... 9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia..... 5.00 A. M
Leave Florence at..... 2.30 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6.30 A M

This Train stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R. and in Western North Carolina, via Columbia and Spartanburg, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Passengers for Augusta should take Night Express Train, which connects closely via Florence and Charleston Junction.

Through Sleeping Cars on all night trains for Charleston, Savannah, Augusta (via Charleston Junction), and for Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 23—tf.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 7th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at..... 7:00 P. M
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 2:27 A. M
Charlotte at..... 6:30 A. M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at..... 8:25 P. M
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 1:32 A. M
Wilmington at..... 9:30 A M

No. 1 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 2 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 9. Leave Charlotte..... 8:40 A. M
Arrive at Shelby..... 12:30 P. M,

No. 10. Leave Shelby..... 1:15 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte..... 5:05 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT & ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington..... 5:35 A. M
Arrives at Laurinburg..... 4:00 P. M
Leaves Charlotte..... 5:30 A. M
Arrives at Laurinburg..... 4:15 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg..... 5:30 A. M
Arrives at Charlotte..... 4:20 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg..... 5:00 A. M
Arrives at Wilmington..... 4:20 P. M

These Trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close contection made at Charlotte with Trains of A. & C. A. L. R. R. and A. T. & O. R. R.

Passengers for Asheville via either route, leaving Wilmington at 7 p. m., will arrive at destination at 9 p. m., next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on Through Trains both to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 7-tf

$300 A MONTH guaranted. $12 a day at home made by the Industrious. Capital not required we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address
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WANTED A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

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Such will pleash answer his advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

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A Large and Beautiful Book of 54 Folio Pages.

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Containing over 500 Large Illustrations of the Latest and Best Styles, including all the standard and useful designs for Ladies' and Children's Dress, with French and English descriptions, amount of material required, etc., etc. Every Lady wants this book. This valuable periodical is also printed in the German language. Price, 15 cents. Post-free.

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nov 16 tf

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

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To Have Good Health, the Liver must be Kept in Order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

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The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

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I HAVE a splendid tract of land, on the old Newbern Road, that contains the best LOT of CLAY in this part of the state.

Any one who would like to start a brick yard, will please call and see me.

Bricks are always in demand, and at good prices in this city.

dec 7tf W. P. CANADAY.

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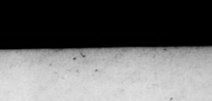

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Bath Tubs,
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december 21 tf

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W. M. TERRY,
oct 12 Editor and Proprietor

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oct M 18-1

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices, no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

oct 19—tf Sign of the Show Case.

New Coal & Wood Yard

FOWLER & MORRISON, Prop's.

STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to,

COAL, at Lowest Prices, delivered without extra charge.

NOVA SCOTIA and ENGLISH COAL.

FOWLER & MORRISON,
nov 9 tf Water, bet. Orange and Ann Sts.

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Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

On Second Between Princess and Chestnut Streets.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.
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All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—Indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders at trial, as they will surely cure you.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1880.

THE GENERAL ASSEMALY.

Both bodies of the legislature assembled at the Capitol at noon on Monday.

Hon. J. H. Brooks, Senator from Brunswick and Bladen, took his seat.

The Governor sent in a message explaining at great length the subject which they were called together to consult upon, and also transmitting a modified proposition of Mr. Best for the purchase of the Western N. C. Railroad, prepared by Hon. Geo. Davis of this city, and Hon. Thomas Ruffin of Hillsboro, as council for the state.

He also transmitted a report of James W. Wilson, President of the W. N. C. R. R., in answer to 20 questions addressed to him by the Governor; also an answer of J. M. Worth, Treasurer of the State, to interrogatories of Gov. Jarvis. These documents are so lengthy that we are not able to publish them, but their purport will appear in the course of the session.

On Tuesday several bills were introduced, Joe Turner made a speech, and Everett, Senator from Forsyth got a bill to investigate the cause of the loss of the school bill, to its second reading.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Everett of Forsyth, Rep., introduced a bill for the sale of the W. N. C. R. R., proposing "to appoint certain commissioners to make and perfect a sale of the road to Paint Rock and Ducktown." A resolution introduced by the same Senator proposing a constitutional amendment permitting the exemption from taxes of certain manufactures for ten years was laid on the table.

In the House John A. Vance of Perquimans and Franklin Spruil of Washington, new members, took their seats.

Mr. York introduced a bill in relation to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, and one in relation to the Cape Fear river.

Mr. Bost, a bill to amend an act to prevent stock running at large in Duplin county.

Mr. Clarke of Craven, a bill to extend the time to redeem lands in possession of the state. Also a bill to protect quail and other birds.

Mr. Scott of New Hanover, introduced a bill in relation to the Western N. C. Railroad. Referred to the select committee on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Scott, a bill in relation to railroad matters. Special committee.

Mr. Clarke, a resolution of inquiry as to the right of Mr. Foard to a seat in this House. Referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Ellison offered a resolution in reference to the North Carolina Industrial Association, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Everett of Forsythe, moved to seat Col. S. T. Carrow as Senator of the 2nd District in place of Mr. Waldo. Referred to committee.

House bill No. 33, to provide passage ways for fish across dams on the Cape Fear, in the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, introduced by Mr. Coffield, was taken up.

Mr. Goldston moved to amend by adding Chatham county, which was agreed to.

Mr Blocker offered an amendment, and after considerable discussion the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

House bill No. 36, act relating to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, appointing directors beyond Greensboro, after discussion, passed.

For the Post.

CORNER STONE LLAYING AT ROCK HILL, CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIP, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, MARCH 17, 1880.—In accordance with appointment the corner stone of the A. M. E. new church building, situated in the Rock Hill portion of the district, and about six miles from this city, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, which were conducted by the Presiding Elder, Robert Lucas, assisted by Revs. Joseph G. Fry, Cornelius Sampson, Emanuel Wilson and W. H. Bishop, who is the pastor in charge. The congregation of this church numbers about 275. To the pastor and his followers much credit is due, for their noble undertaking, for when completed this will be one of the finest churches in the township.

St. Stephens' choir was present and discoursed very fine music for the occasion. Col. Eagles, the choirist, and Mrs. Norwood, the Organist, are worthy of praise for the taste and manner in which the singing was conducted, and to the members of the choir much credit is also due.

The day was fine and there were over 400 people present, both from the city and the surrounding country to witness the scene, which was in every respect solemn as well as grand and impressive.

The building is a framed one and finished off with a handsome little steeple, and is calculated to accommodate about 450 people. The location is an excellent one, it being within a hundred yards of the county road, and about the centre of the township. The contributions were small but very encouraging.

Much credit is due to the ladies of this church for the entertainment presented by them for the invited guests.

AN EYE WITNESS.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—A white man, laboring under temporary aberation, went to the dwelling of a neighbor in Onslow county and commenced an assault upon the household by throwing a baby out of doors. He next assaulted the father of the child with a pitchfork, and then flew at the mother. At this juncture he was shot by the father and husband, and has since died. We could not ascertain names or location.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic state committee met at Harrisburg on the 18th, and were decidedly shaky on the Tilden question.

Senator Vance has introduced a queer bill into Congress. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall be compelled to use cotton ropes, cordage, &c., made by some patent process of a Boston man, for the vessels of the Navy instead of hemp, jute and other articles now used. When the bill came up Mr. Conkling said he was unable to see why the Secretary should be commanded to make this test, inasmuch as he had full authority to test anything of the kind which should be brought to his notice if he chose to do so. Mr. Vance then admitted that the Secretary had refused to make the tests required by the bill, and, therefore, the bill had been introduced to compel him to reverse his decision. He said also that if the bill should pass every other man, who had a patent would want a law passed compelling the government to use their products.

The bill making appropriation for the star postal service has passed.

The Democratic ruffians of Baltimore went up to Annapolis armed with pistols to intimidate the legislature, and killed one man, and then fled on the first train for Baltimore.

STATE NEWS.

The Postoffice at Asheville on the 5th of March had issued 27,980 money orders.

The *Signal* of Raleigh has started a daily.

Senator Bruce of Mississippi has written a letter to the Hon. J. W. Harris, editor of the North Carolina *Republican*, saying that W. V. Turner did not tell the truth about the Moulton-Sherman letter, and that he knows it.

Judge Settle decided at Pensacola, Fla., last week, in the timber cases, that the United States were entitled to every remedy provided by law in every state to enforce their rights, without giving bond for damages and costs.

The *Falcon*: —Mr. Upton, a citizen of this town, left very abruptly on Wednesday last, telling his wife he was going off to kill himself. He took a razor with which to do the deed. Since then nothing has been seen of him in this place—he being now at work on the canal.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales of 115 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 22½ for Good Strained, without reported transactions. Sales of 500 bbls C and D at $1 17½ per bbl.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1 15 per bbl, of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 55@$2 55 for Hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was firm and nominally unchanged on a basis of 12¾ cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for March opened in New York at 13.07 and closed at 13.16. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	11	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 13-16	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	12¾	" "
Middling	12¾	" "
Good Middling	13	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	85 bales
Spirits Turpentine	113 casks
Rosin,	1,302 bbls
Tar,	108 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	72 bbls

March 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 75 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with reported sales of 500 casks at that price.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1 15 per bbl, of 280 lbs., at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at $1 55@$2 55 for hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet on a basis of 12¼ cents per pound for Middling. Futures for March opened in New York at 13.07 and closed at 13.16. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary.	11	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 3 16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12¾	" "
Middling,	12¾	" "
Good Middling.	13	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	10 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	20 casks.
Rosin,	836 bbls.
Tar,	240 "
Crude turpentine,	154 "

March 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages. Sales reported later of 100 casks at 49 cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 17½ per bbl.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 20 per bbl of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 75@2 75 for Hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON—The market was dull. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	11	cts ₱ lb.
Good Ordinary,	11 13 16	" "
Strict G. Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	12⅜	" "
Middling	12¾	" "
Good Middling,	13	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	43 bales
Spirits turpentine,	223 casks.
Rosin,	1,761 bbls.
Tar,	211 "
Crude turpentine,	493 "

March 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages. Ssales reported later of 200 casks at 49 cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained, with reported sales.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1 20 per bbl., of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 75 for Hard and $2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with small sales on a basis of 12¾ cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for March opened in New York at 13.00 and closed at 13.11. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	11	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	11 3 16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12¾	" "
Middling,	12¾	" "
Good Middling,	13	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	22 bales
Spirits turpentine	38 casks
Rosin	1,118 bbls
Tar,	8 bbls
Crude turpentine	614 bbls

March 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 49 cts per gallon, for regular packages, with sales reported of 225 casks at 49 cents, closing firm.

ROSIN—The market was nominal at $1 15 for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained, with reported sales.

TAR—Market for this article was steady at $1 20 per bbl, of 280 lbs., at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at $1 75@$2 75 for Hard and for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, and nominal on a basis of 12¾ cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for March opened in New York at 13.10 and closed at 13.08. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	11	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 3-16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12¾	" "
Middling,	12¾	" "
Good Middling.	13	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	40 bales
Spirits Turpentine	222 casks
Rosin,	2,655 bbls
Tar,	516 bbls
Crude Turpentine	992 bbls

March 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 49 cts per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 150 casks at that price, closing steady.

ROSIN.—The market was nominal at $1 15 for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained, without reported sales.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1,30 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 75@$2 75 for Hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 12¾ cents, per lb. for Middling. Futures for March opened in New York at 13 08 and closed at 13.08. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	11	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 13 16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12¾	" "
Middling,	12¾	" "
Good Middling,	12	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	79 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	44 casks
Rosin,	2,744 bbls
Tar,	220 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	1,748 bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JEWELRY

$75.00 worth for $15.00

—) AND A (—

Solid Abysinian Gold Watch

FREE!

The above offer is genuine, although at first sight you would consider it impossible. We will explain: Since we first established our business here, March 1st, 1878, we have paid particular attention to the buying of Bankrupt and Auction Stock of Jewelry and Watches, often buying at as low as one-tenth their value, and in no instance have we paid over one-sixth the manufacturers' price. Since starting we have always been able to dispose of these goods in Chicago and through our regular customers throughout the country at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of failures among the heaviest dealers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries during the months of June, July and August (the time when the Jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable goods we have ever handled, and which we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this entire stock in the most speedy manner possible, and make room for new ones which we shall continue to buy, we have hit upon the following novel plan:

We propose to give you a list of the most desirable of these goods, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell to you at the rate of Five Dollars' worth for $1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you, POSTPAID, any article to the value of $2.50; on receipt of $1.00 articles to the value of $5.00, and so on throughout the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

LIST OF JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

	EACH.
Gent's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins	85c.
" Sleeve Buttons, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Bosom Studs, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Round or Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	85c.
" or Ladies' Plain, Band, Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings	85c.
Ladies' Long or Round Fancy Bosom Pins	85c.
" Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to match	85c.
" Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins	85c.
Any Three of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cts.	
Ladies' Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved	$1.00
" First-Class Scale Rings, Double Heart, Shield, etc	1.00
" or Gent's Brilliant Diamond-Set Rings	1.00
" Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin,	1.00
" Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to match	1.00
Gent's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Sleeve Buttons	1.00
" Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Studs (3)	1.00
" Cameo and other Stone Rings, large	1.00
" Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm	1 00
" Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins	1.00
Any Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt of $1.00.	
Gent's Long New Style Vest Chain and Charm	$1.45
" Scarf Rings and Pins, New Styles and Extra Fine	1.45
" Heavy Set Stone and Fancy Studs	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Sleeve Buttons	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone Rings	1.45
Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins,	1.45
" Extra Elnished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Pins	1.45
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear-Drops	
" Long Opera or Guard Chains	1.
" Fancy Neck Chain and Charm	1.
Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of $2.00	
Gent's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Pins	$1.90
" Single Stone Australian Diamond Studs (3)	1.90
" Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Single Stud	1.90
" Fine Finished Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	1.9
" Very Nobby and Latest Style Scarf Rings and Pins	1.90
" or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons	1.90
Ladies' Etruscan Necklaces, very heavy,	1.90
" Long Opera and Guard Chains, very heavy	1.90
" Australian Diamond and other Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops	1.90
" Stone-Set and other Fancy Cuff Pins	1.90
" Heavy Engraved Locket for Miniatures	1.90
" Chased Bracelets, Broad, extra heavy	1 90
Any Eight of the above articles you may select will be mailed to you free on receipt of $3 00.	
Ladies' Fancy Neck Chain and Medallion Charm, in Fancy Lined Jewel Casket	$2.50
" Long Opera Chain, with or without Slide and Tassels	2.50
" Heavy Large Miniature Medallion Locket	2.50
" Heavy Jet and Gold Bracelets	2.50
" Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear-Drops	2.50
" or Gent's Massive Wedding Ring Plain or Band	2.50
" or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings	2.50
" Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest quality	2.50
" Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality	2.50
" or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons	2.50
Gent's heavy Long Link Massive Vest Chain	2.50
" Cluster or Solitaire Central American Diamond Pins	2.50
" Stone and Fancy Leaf Scarf Pins and Rings	.50
" Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs	3. 2.50
" Massive Solitaire Stud	2.50
Any Ten of the above articles will be sent by mail free on receipt of $5.00	

All of this Jewelry is of a good quality, but, of course, the quality depends greatly on the price; for instance, the $2.50 articles are of a much finer quality and finish, besides being heavier, than the 85c. ones.

TO AGENTS.

For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer:

On receipt of a $15.00 order for our Jewelry, as per above offer, we will send the goods ordered, and make the party getting up the club a present of any one of the following Watches:

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Open Face Geneva Watch, Stem-Winder.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Stem-Winding Watch, Illuminated Dial, by which you can tell the time in the darkest night.
1 Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent alone for $6.50, or the Watch and either a Gent's Heavy Abyssinian Gold Vest Chain and Charm, or a Ladies' Solid Abyssinian Gold Long Opera or Opera Guard Chain, for $8.00.

Agents who cannot send the full $15.00 at once can send small orders as they procure them, and when said orders shall have amounted to $20.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

Read What the Chicago Press Say of Us, And Send In Your Orders.

The Sentinel, of Chicago, Sept. 8, says: "We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Inventors' Agency, No. 116 E. Washington Street, Chicago. What the Inventors' Agency agrees to do, they will do. The Sentinel has advertised for the concern since its first publication, and we have yet to hear of the first complaint against it."

The Chicago Express, Sept. 3d, says: "The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of 'The Inventors' Agency,' office and rooms located at 116 Washington Street, Chicago. From personal inquiry and on the recommendation of the city press, we think our friends can do no better when wanting goods in that line. Give them a trial."

The American Stockman, Sept. 11th, says: "We believe this institution perfectly sound and responsible, and consequently persons need have no hesitation about sending for what they desire."

As to our responsibility we also refer yo to the following firms: Blomgren Bros., 162 & 164 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Miller, Wagner & Umbdenstock, 119 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Before Ordering, Read the following:

All sums of money to the amount of $5.00 or over, should be sent by Registered Letter Money Order or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for any money sent as above directed. All orders under $10.00 strictly cash. On orders of $10.00 or over, $5 00 must accompany the order, and balance when desired, will be collected on delivery, but no goods will be sent C. O. D. to a greater distance than 500 miles. Any money received for these goods after the stock is exhausted will be immediately returned. Postage stamps will be taken the same as cash in any amount less than $1.00.

If on receipt of goods you are not perfectly satisfied, return them immediately in good order, and we will refund your money.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties and New Inventions sent free on application.

AGENTS WANTED. Address plainly THE INVENTORS' AGENCY.—J. A. KINSMAN, Prop., 116 E. Washington St., Chicago.

oct 19—6m[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION

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IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all may concer vending of any article, with an ons of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,

18 Beaver street, New York.

nov 16—1y

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BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS.

IT IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS.

Over 2000 Druggists have signed a paper stating that Physicians say they are in every way Superior to the ordinary slow acting Porous Plasters used for this purpose. Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. feb 29 4w

PIANOS Stool, Cover and Book only $143 to $255 ORGANS 13 stops, 3 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $68 Holliday Newspaper Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. feb 29 4t

Agents Read This!

We want an Agent in this County to whom we will pay a salary of $100 per month and expenses to sell our wonderful invention. Sample free. Address at once SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Michigan. feb 29 4t

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

We will send our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism Paralysis or any diseases of the Liver or Kidneys, and many other diseases. A Sure Cure guaranteed or no pay. Address, VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. feb 29 4t

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CONPOUND OXYGEN

"Health and Life," No. 1, a record of remarkable cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, and other Chronic Diseases by the new Oxygen Treatment, now ready and sent free. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa. feb 29 4t

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD. 175672 NEW and OLD Standard WORKS in Every Department of Literature. Almost given away. Catalogue of General Literature and fiction free. Immense Inducements to Book Clubs and Libraries. LEGGAT BROS., 3 Beekman St., opp. Post Office, New York. feb 29 4t

$10,000 INSURANCE FOR 25 cts. ON LIFE & PROPERTY. $10,000 will be paid to any person who can EXPLODE A LAMP fitted with our SAFETY ATTACHMENT. Mailed free for 25 cts. Four for $1. Agents Wanted, Male or Female. S. S. NEWTON'S SAFETY LAMP CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. SALESROOM, 13 WEST BROADWAY, N. Y. feb 29 4t

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 ere. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine. apl 19—1y

SEND TO F. G. RICH & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agene Business in the World. Expensive outfit free. may 19—1y.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. apl 19-1y

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Christian Advocate,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. apl 9-11

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OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,

I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.,

Meets Monday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A. J. FORREST, P S.

mch 7 tf

200 MEN WANTED

TO work quarrying stone at Rocky Point, N. C., for the United States Government Works. Steady employment and good wages.

feb 29 tf THOS. WILLIAMS.

DR. W. W. HARRISS,

will resume on MARCH 4TH the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

and offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES in the PRACTICE of HOMŒPATHY.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for **Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever,** and all **malarial disorders.** In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For **Liver Complaints,** AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

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THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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